Given an array of integers nums and an integer target, return *indices of the two numbers such that they add up to target*.

You may assume that each input would have ***exactly* one solution**, and you may not use the *same* element twice.

You can return the answer in any order.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [2,7,11,15], target = 9

**Output:** [0,1]

**Explanation:** Because nums[0] + nums[1] == 9, we return [0, 1].

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [3,2,4], target = 6

**Output:** [1,2]

**Example 3:**

**Input:** nums = [3,3], target = 6

**Output:** [0,1]

class Solution {

    public int[] twoSum(int[] nums, int k) {

        Map<Integer , Integer> map = new HashMap<>();

        int n = nums.length;

        for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++){

            int req = k - nums[i];

            if(map.containsKey(req)){

                return new int[]{map.get(req) , i};

            }

            map.put(nums[i] , i);

        }

        return new int[2];

    }

}